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1893/94

ANNUAL
CATALOGUE AND PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical
COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1893=4.

P. O. Address, Stillwater, O. T.
Telegraph and Express, Wharton, I. T.



ANNUAL

CATALOGUE AND PROSPECTUS

OF THE

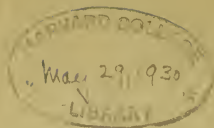
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GUTHRIE, O. K.
STATE CAPITAL PRINTING CO.,
1893.



Board of Regents, with Post-Office Address.

HIS EXCELLENCY C. W. RENFROW, Governor of Oklahoma,
ex-officio, Guthrie, O. T.

HON. C. O. BLAKE, President, - - El Reno, Oklahoma.

HON. J. E. QUEIN, Secretary, - - Edmond, Oklahoma.

HON. A. A. EWING, Treasurer, - - Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

HON. J. C. FLETCHER, - - Chandler, Oklahoma.

HON. W. H. CAMPBELL, - - Orlando, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

FACULTY.

- R. J. BARKER, C. E.,
President and Professor of Moral and Mental Sciences.
- J. C. NEAL, Ph. C., M. D.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.
- A. C. MAGRUDER, B. S.,
Professor of Agriculture.
- E. F. CLARK,
Professor of Mathematics.
- GEO. L. HOLTER, B. S.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
- W. W. HUTTO, B. S.,
Professor of English Literature and Military Tactics.
- F. A. WAUGH, B. S.,
Professor of Horticulture.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.

- H. E. THOMPSON, B. S.,
Preparatory Department.
- J. M. HALBROOK,
Preparatory Department.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fall term begins September 20, 1893, and closes December 22, 1893.

Winter term begins January 3, 1894, and closes March 30, 1894.

Spring term begins April 2, 1894, and closes June 15, 1894.

Final examination begins June 12, 1894.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS.

June, 1893.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Adams, J. H.	Jones, Harry A.
Barker, May	Kinnebrew, Minnie
Combs, Alonzo F.	Lewis, Erwin G.
Duck, Chas. A.	Morris, O. M.
Duck, Frank E.	Munhall, Edgar
Duck, S Loretta	Myers, Earl S.
Eldridge, C. A.	Neal, Katie
Gilbert, Marion A.	Sheldon, Daisy
Gridley, Zema A.	Smith, S. Emily
Hand, Wilson H.	Smith, Lottie A.
Hastings, Louis B.	Taylor, R. V.
Hueston, Merton B.	West, Sarah J.
Jarrell, Alford E.	

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Adams, O. C.	Gridley, E. L.
Abercrombie, Kittie	Hueston, C. O.
Bell, Geo. W.	Hartman, Thos. J.
Bowers, Geo. W.	Hutto, Margaret K.
Bilyeu, Wilber	Hutto, Myrtle
Caudell, A. N.	Kirby, Adeline M.
Chapman, Susie	Kirby, Rosa Lee
Diem, Gertrude	Knox, Daisy B.
Dupee, Carrie	Lane, Lena
Darnell, Maud M.	Morris, Clinton
Davis, Hattie G.	Myers, Myrtle M.
Duck, Katie E.	McFarland, Mona. M.
Duck, Mary	Miller, H. M.
Duck, Flavilla	Parisho, Bessie M.
Emmons, Lillian	Reed, Mary M.
Eyler, Clara L.	Stallard, Pearl K.
Eyler, John E.	Stoner, Della
Gridley, Ole R.	Thatcher, Jessie O.
Guthrey, Mattie H.	Thatcher, Jennie E.
Gilbert, Norris T.	Whiles, Frederic
	Wise, Molind B.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Berry, Dora A.	Kinnebrew, Merah
Barker, Minnie M.	Lester, Julina
Bell, Abner D.	Longfellow, Effie O.
Bost, Bert L.	Lahr, John
Bost, Grace G.	Murch, Daisy B.
Bost, H. A.	Manz, Maggie
Bost, Nona	Martin, W. H.
Bowers, Cora B.	Mears, E. W.
Bradley, Chas.	Moats, Mildred
Broadwell, Rolla A.	Moats, Wayne
Brooks, Geo.	Murphy, Julian B.
Campbell, Alexander Jr.	Morse, R. H.
Catherman, Mary V.	Nicholas, Earl
Clingingfeel, Oma	Parker, Elsie M.
Coffman, H. J.	Pherson, Ira
Dial, S. R.	Pierce, Lillian M.
Diem, W. B.	Pierce, Ida E.
Donart, C. R.	Postlewait, Chas.
Edwards, Eva	Ralstin, Meena E.
Edwards, Minnie	Risley, Mary J.
Eyler, C. F.	Smith, C. J.
Freaner, Lena S.	Sears, Wade
Ford, J. E.	*Sager, Ruth A.
Gardenhire, Estella	Statte, Emma V.
Gardenhire, J. F.	Stater, George
Green, M. Jane	Sellack, Jennie M.
Gardenhire, Chas. E.	Turner, Jennie
Gridley, L. May	Vanscoyk, Laura M.
Hand, Mary J.	Vestal, Mazie
Higbee, Bennie	Waters, Geo. F.
*Hastings, R. B.	Wing, Nora L.
Hueston, Rena B.	Welch, Wm. H.
Kite, Nettie M.	Young, Laura

*Deceased.

HISTORY.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma was established at the City of Stillwater, Payne county, Territory of Oklahoma, by the first Legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, in conformity to the Act of Congress entitled:

“An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sale of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied *only* to instruction in agriculture,

the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction. *Provided:* That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: *Provided:* That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the Legislature of such State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the pro-

vision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State or Territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurers shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: *Provided:* That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the Governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State or Territory to which

it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

“SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the president, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the treasury until the close of the next congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next

congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be covered into the treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

"SEC. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act."

Approved August 30, 1890.

In obedience to section second of the foregoing Act, the Legislature of Oklahoma Territory has enacted the resolution and law found on the following pages.

Compiled Laws of Statute of 1893.

RESOLUTION accepting the provisions of an act of congress entitled "An act to establish agricultural experimental stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and of the acts supplementary thereto.

Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma:

SEC. 1. That the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experimental stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts supplementary thereto," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, are hereby accepted by the Territory of Oklahoma; and the Territory hereby agrees and obligates itself to comply with all the provisions of said act.

SEC. 2. *Resolved*, That upon the approval of this act by the Governor, he is hereby instructed to transmit a certified copy of the same to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

Approved Oct. 27, 1890.

AN ACT to locate and establish an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Payne county, Oklahoma Territory.

[Took effect December 22, 1890, amended March 13, 1893.]

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma:

SEC. 3. An Agricultural and Mechanical College is hereby located in Payne county. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint three competent citizens of said Territory as a board, whose duty it shall be to locate such institution at some point in Payne county, and report their actions and doings to the Governor relative thereto, within ninety days after their appointment.

SEC. 4. The institution shall be known as the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and shall

be an institution corporate under the laws of Oklahoma;* and the government and management thereof is hereby vested in a Board of Regents, to be known as the "Agricultural and Mechanical College Board of Regents."

*Section 1, Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 5. The leading object of said college shall be to give instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic sciences, with special reference to their application in the industries of life; and to that end there shall be established a sufficient number of professorships for teaching the above branches, including military tactics, and such arts and sciences as are related thereto; which professorships shall be filled by able and efficient persons, aided by such assistants and instructors as shall from time to time be necessary.

Section 2, Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 6. Such institution shall not be located by said commissioners upon less than eighty acres of land suitable and fit for use as an agricultural and experimental station, which land shall be conveyed to such institution for the use and benefit thereof by good and sufficient title thereto. The said board of commissioners to locate said site shall receive as compensation for their services four dollars per day each, for the time actually and necessarily employed, together with all necessary and actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, to be audited and paid out of any fund in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. The said county of Payne, or the municipality in or near which the said Agricultural College shall be located under this act, shall issue its bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars and deliver the same to the Secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma, to be by him sold for said Territory at not less than their par value, the proceeds thereof to be by the Secretary turned over to the Treasurer thereof, to be placed to the credit of such institution, such bonds to run twenty years after the date of their issuance and draw five per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and to be issued

in the denominations of one thousand dollars each, with interest coupons thereto attached: *Provided*, If such county or municipality shall fail or refuse to issue such bonds or convey said lands after demands made therefor by such board, such institution may be re-located elsewhere: *Provided further*, That a majority of the qualified voters of said county or municipality shall, at an election called for that purpose, vote "for the proposition to issue such bonds." The proceeds arising from the sale of such bonds shall be used only in the erection of the building for such institution; such bonds shall be payable to bearer.

SEC. 8. Such college, by its regents, may take title to real estate, enter into contract, locate buildings, and do all things necessary to make the college effective as an educational institution.

Section 3, Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 9. Such Board of Regents shall consist of five members and the Governor of Oklahoma, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of such board. The Governor shall nominate and appoint such regents, who shall hold their offices two of them for two years and three of them for four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and confirmed biennially by the legislative council: *Provided*, That the Governor and council shall fill all vacancies in said board existing during the session of the legislature and that the Governor shall fill such vacancies only as occur when the legislature is not in session. The Governor shall cause to be issued to each of said regents a commission under the seal of the Territory.

Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 10. At the first meeting of said board it shall organize by the members thereof taking and subscribing an oath of office as required of all civil offices of the Territory, and shall then proceed to elect a president and treasurer, and the president shall be president of the college and shall be secretary of the board. A majority of the board shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall require a bond of its treasurer and fix the amount thereof.

SEC. 11. That section (10) be and hereby is amended as follows: The board of regents shall hold its meeting at the agricultural college, and fix the time for holding the same: *Provided*, That members of the board shall receive as compensation for their services five dollars per day for each day employed, not to exceed twelve days in any one year, and five cents per mile actually and necessarily traveled in attending the meetings of said board, which sum shall be paid out of the Territorial treasury upon the vouchers of said board.

Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 12. That section eleven of chapter two is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 11. The said board of regents shall direct the disposition of all moneys appropriated by the Territorial legislature or by congress, or funds arising from the sale of bonds provided for in this act for the agricultural college or experiment station of Oklahoma Territory, and shall have supervision or charge of the construction of all buildings provided for said college and farm. The board of regents shall have power to employ a president and necessary teachers, instructors and assistants to conduct said school and carry on the experimental farm connected therewith, and to appoint a superintendent of construction of all buildings, who shall receive three dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily engaged in the discharge of his duties, not to exceed fifty days in any one year, which sum shall be paid out of the Territorial treasury upon the vouchers of said board. The said board shall audit all accounts against the funds appropriated for the use of the agricultural college and experiment station, and the Territorial Auditor shall issue his warrant upon the Territorial Treasurer for the amount of all accounts which shall have been audited and allowed by the board of regents and attested by the president and secretary of the same: *Provided*, That no member of the board of regents shall be employed upon any work to be performed in connection with the agricultural college, nor shall any such regent be allowed any per

diem except as provided by law, and provided that any member of the board of regents who shall not have complied with the provisions of this act by the first of April next, the Governor shall declare his office vacant and appoint a successor as provided by law.

Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 13. An auditing committee composed of three members of the board and the Territorial Treasurer shall audit all accounts against the funds appropriated for the use of the agricultural college and experiment station. The Territorial Auditor shall audit all accounts, expenses per diem, etc., of the board of regents and shall issue his warrant upon the Territorial Treasurer for the amount of such accounts when allowed by the board and attested by the president and secretary of the same.

Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 14. A full course of study in the institution shall embrace not less than four years, and the college year shall consist of not less than nine calendar months, which may be divided into terms by the board of regents as in their judgment will best secure the objects for which the college was founded.

SEC. 15. The board of regents shall fix the salaries of the president, professors and other employes and prescribe their respective duties. The board may remove the president of the college or subordinate officers for just cause and supply all vacancies.

Section 9, Act of March 13, 1893

SEC. 16. The faculty shall consist of the president of the college and the professors, who shall make all needful rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the college, and such other rules necessary to the preservation of morals, decorum and health of students.

Act of March 13, 1893.

SEC. 17. The president shall be chief executive officer of the agricultural college, and it shall be his duty to see that all rules and regulations are executed, and the subordinate officers and employes, not members of the faculty, shall be under his direction and supervision.

SEC. 18. The president of the college and the board of regents shall constitute a committee to fix the rate of wages to be allowed to students for labor on the farm or in the shops or kitchen of the agricultural college.

SEC. 19. The faculty shall make an annual report to the board of regents on or before the first Monday in December of each year, showing the condition of the school and farm and the results of farm experiments, and containing such recommendations as the welfare of the institution, in their opinion, demands.

SEC. 20. The board of regents shall make a report to the Governor on or before the last Monday in December next preceding each biennial session of the Territorial legislature, containing a financial statement, showing the condition of all funds appropriated for the use of the agricultural college and experiment station, also the moneys expended and the purposes for which the same were expended in detail, also, the condition of the institution and the results of all experiments carried on there.

SEC. 21. The board of regents and the faculty shall have power to confer degrees upon all persons who shall have completed the course of study prescribed for such school by the board and faculty, and who shall have passed a satisfactory examination upon the studies contained in said course, and who shall be known to possess a good moral character.

SEC. 22. There is hereby established an Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the Agricultural College, by this Act established, and under the direction of the board of regents, for the purpose of conducting experiments in agriculture according to the terms of the Acts of Congress establishing agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

SEC. 23. The assent of the Legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma is hereby given, in pursuance of the requirements of section nine of said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1887, to the grant of money therein made, and to the establishing of an experiment station, in accordance with section one of said last men-

tioned Act, and assent is hereby given to carry out all and singular the provisions of all the Acts of Congress.

SEC. 24. The board of regents hereby established, in connection with the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, shall be fully authorized to receive from the United States any and all appropriations made for the support or maintenance of agricultural colleges within the Territory, and shall be authorized to receipt for the same and shall be chargeable therewith when received from the United States.

SEC. 25. Citizens of Oklahoma between the ages of fourteen and thirty years, who shall pass a satisfactory examination in reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and United States history, and who are known to possess a good moral character, may be admitted to all the privileges of the institution.

SEC. 26. That the board shall possess a common seal which shall be attached by the president of the board or president of the college when the board is not in session, to all diplomas, honorary degrees, and all public documents emanating from the college.

SEC. 27. That all the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment and supplement, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 28. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Bonds.

TERRITORIAL BONDS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma:

[Took effect Dec. 24, 1893.]

* * * * *

SEC. 15. The Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Territory of Oklahoma are hereby authorized and

empowered to issue the bonds of said Territory in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the use and benefit of the agricultural and mechanical college of the Territory of Oklahoma, located at Stillwater, in Payne county, in said Territory, the said bonds to be of the denomination of five hundred dollars each and bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable annually, for which interest coupons shall be attached to said bonds and run thirty years, from their date, and payable at any time after ten years from their date at the will of the Territory.

"SEC. 16. Said bonds shall be styled "Territorial Agricultural and Mechanical College Bonds," and when issued shall be delivered to the Treasurer of said Territory, and shall be by the Treasurer of said Territory sold at not less than par, and without the payment of commission for their sale; and the fund arising from the sale of said bonds shall be a separate fund in the treasury of said Territory for the use and benefit of said agricultural and methanical college of the Territory of Oklahoma, and shall be expended by the agricultural and mechanical college board of regents for the purposes of the erection of suitable building or buildings for the use of said agricultural and mechahical college.

"SEC. 17. The said fund arising from the sale of said bonds, shall be charged to the Treasurer of said Territory, by the Auditor thereof, and shall be paid out only for the purpose aforesaid and upon an order in writing signed by the president of said agricultural and mechanical college, and countersigned by the Auditor of said Territory; and upon returning said orders duly paid to the Auditor of said Territory, the Treasurer shall receive credit for the amount so paid.

"SEC. 18. The said bonds shall be issued by the

Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Territory of Oklahoma at any time after the passage of this act, upon request in writing of the agricultural and mechanical college board of regents.

"SEC. 19. Said agricultural and mechanical college board of regents, shall have power to do any and all things necessary to the construction of said buildings; *Provided, however,* That no contract shall be made or be binding on the Territory that shall not be authorized by said agricultural and mechanical college board, of regents at a meeting duly called for that purpose, of which each member shall have at least five days notice in writing and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 20. Before letting any contract for the furnishing of any material or the performance of any labor upon said buildings to any contractor, it shall be the duty of said board of regents to adopt certain plans and specifications, prepared by competent architects, giving an estimate cost of said proposed buildings, and the contracts shall be let with the view to the erection of said buildings according to said plans and specifications; and before any contract for the erection of said buildings, or for the furnishing of any material, or for the performance of any portion of the work let separately, it shall be the duty of the board to take good and sufficient bond from the contractor or contractors for the faithful performance of said work.

"SEC. 21. No contract shall be let for the furnishing of the material, or any portion of the material, used in the erection of said buildings, or the construction thereof, until said board of regents shall have given thirty days notice in one weekly newspaper published at Stillwater, in Payne county, in said Territory.

and in one daily newspaper published at Guthrie, in said Territory, of the intention to purchase such material and let such contracts; and the contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, who shall give good and sufficient bond, with two or more sureties, for the faithful performance thereof, according to the terms of the contract; *Provided, however,* That the said board of regents may let the contract for the construction of said buildings as an entirety to one person or may let portions thereof to different persons, as the board of regents may determine shall be to the best interests of said agricultural and mechanical college.

“SEC. 22. For the purpose of paying the interest on the said bonds hereinbefore provided to be issued for the use and benefit of said University of Oklahoma, Normal School of the Territory of Oklahoma, and Agricultural and Mechanical College of the Territory of Oklahoma, there is hereby levied upon all taxable property within said Territory, an annual tax of one-half mill on the dollar, and for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, such levy shall be made as the Territorial legislature may hereafter prescribe.

* * * * *

“SEC. 24. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

ORIGIN.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has been established by the Congress of the United States, as shown by the following bill.

Full Text of the Experiment Station Bill as enacted by Congress and approved by the President.

An Act to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with the Colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges, or agricultural department of colleges, in each State or Territory, established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an "Agricultural Experiment Station;" provided, that in any State or Territory in which two such colleges have been or

may be so established, the appropriation hereinafter made to such State or Territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the Legislature of said State or Territory shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches to verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analyses of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories.

SEC. 3. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important, and in general to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of said stations, annually, on

or before the first day of February, to make to the Governor of the State or Territory in which it is located, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of the said stations, to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. The bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months; one copy of each shall be sent to each newspaper in the States or Territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports, and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of \$15,000 is hereby appropriated to each State, to be specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each Territory entitled under the provisions of section 2 of this act, out of any money in the treasury proceeding from the sale of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said college to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the first day of October, 1887; provided, however, that out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement or

repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter and amount not exceeding five (5) per centum of such annual appropriations may be so expended.

SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations, that a portion of the preceding annual appropriations remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the States and Territories in which they are respectively located.

SEC. 8. That in States having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act, and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such States shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established by said States; and in case any State shall have established, under the provisions of said act of July 2, aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station in connection with any university, college or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school, and such State shall have established, or shall hereafter establish, a separate agricultural school which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the Legislature of such State may apply, in whole or in part, the appropriation by this act made to such separate agricultural college

or school, and no Legislature shall by contract, express or implied, disable itself from so doing.

SEC. 9. That the grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants; provided, that payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of its Legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the Governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the treasury to any or all of the States or institutions mentioned in this act, but Congress may, at any time, amend, suspend or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Preparatory Course.

FALL TERM.

A. M.

Arithmetic, 5 hours.

Practicum.

Reading, 5 hours.

Drill 3 hours.

English, 5 hours.

Geography, 5 hours.

WINTER TERM.

Arithmetic, 5 hours.

History, 5 hours.

Drill, 3 hours.

English, 5 hours.

Writing, 5 hours.

Physiology, 5 hours.

SPRING TERM.

Arithmetic, 5 hours.

English, 5 hours.

Agriculture, 1 hour.

Penmanship, 5 hours.

History, 5 hours.

FRESHMAN.

A. M.

FALL TERM.

Agriculture, 5 hours

Practicum.

Algebra, 5 hours.

Agriculture, 6 hours.

English Analysis, 5 hours.

Drill, 3 hours.

WINTER TERM.

Horticulture, 5 hours.

Algebra, 5 hours.

English Structure, 5 hours. Book-keeping, 6 hrs.
Drill, 3 hours.

SPRING TERM.

Botany, 3 hours.
Algebra, 5 hours.
English Composition, 5 hours.
Military Science 2 hours. Physics, 6 hours.
Physics, 5 hours.

SOPHOMORE.

FALL TERM.

A. M. *Practicum.*
Botany, 5 hours.
Physics, 5 hours. Physics, 2 hours.
Chemistry, 5 hours. Chemistry, 4 hours.
Geometry, 5 hours.

WINTER TERM.

Chemistry, 5 hours.
Agriculture, 5 hours.
Geometry, 5 hours. Chemistry, 6 hours.
Entomology, 3 hours.
Drawing, 2 hours.

SPRING TERM.

Entomology, 5 hours.
Chemistry, 5 hours. Agriculture, 6 hours.
Geometry, 5 hours. Chemistry, 4 hours.
Drawing, 5 hours.

JUNIOR.

A. M. FALL TERM. *Practicum.*
Horticulture, 5 hours.
Agricultural Chemistry, 5 hours. Horticulture, 6 hrs.
Rhetoric, 5 hours. Agrt. Chemistry, 4.
Orthographic Projection, 5 hours.

WINTER TERM.

Agricultural Chemistry, 5 hours.

Zoology, 5 hours.

Chemistry, 4 hours.

Rhetoric, 5 hours.

Zoology, 4 hours.

Perspective Drawing, 5 hours.

SPRING TERM.

Veterinary Science or Hygiene, 5 hours.

General History, 5 hours.

Horticulture, 6 hrs.

Physics, 5 hours.

Physics, 4 hours.

Trigonometry, 5 hours.

SENIOR.

A. M.

FALL TERM.

Practicum,

Agriculture, 5 hours.

Surveying, 6 hours.

Psychology, 5 hours.

Trigonometry, 5 hours.

English Literature, 5 hours.

WINTER TERM.

Structural Botany, 5 hours.

Constitutional Law, 5 hours.

Mineralogy, 6 hours.

Ethics, 5 hours.

Military Science, 3 hours.

SPRING TERM.

Meteorology, 5 hours.

Geology, 5 hours.

Logic, 5 hours.

Lectures in Common Law, 3 hours.

DEGREE CONFERRED.

The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon those who pass all branches in the course in a manner satisfactory to the faculty.

PREFATORY.

The object of the Agricultural and Mechanical College is not to afford a University education, but a thorough teaching and training in the literature, arts, and sciences, supplemented by experimental labor, necessary to a first-class education in the various fields of business, and manual pursuits. It will be seen by our curriculum, that our course of study and training, embraces nearly every branch consistent with the ends sought to be attained, by our National and Territorial legislative bodies in providing institutions of this kind.

Conforming to a well established custom, we have allotted four years, exclusive of the Preparatory Department, for the entire course. This, in our judgment, is ample time for the industrious, and intelligent student to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of the work laid out.

The Preparatory Department is not collegiate. Its object is the preparation of students, who are otherwise competent, for the Freshman Class.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Any citizen of this Territory between the ages of fourteen and thirty years, who shows by certificate, that he or she has successfully passed an examination in the *Eighth Grade* as established by the Territorial Board of Education, or who shall show upon examination by the faculty of the college, a grade equivalent thereto, and has a good moral character, shall be en-

titled to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma Territory, upon subscribing to its rules and regulations.

Persons, not citizens of this Territory, in addition to the above requirements, will be charged a matriculation fee of twenty dollars. This is paid but once and entitles the student to permanent membership in the college.

STUDENT LABOR.

The College will afford to its students the benefits of daily manual labor, most of which will be paid for, thus lessening their expenses. It will be in part instructive, varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and the cultivation of a taste for agricultural and horticultural pursuits are other important objects. Four years study without labor, wholly removed from sympathy with the laboring world, during the period of life, when habits and tastes are rapidly formed, will almost invariably produce disinclination, if not inability to perform the work and duties of the farm. To accomplish the objects of the institution, it is evident that the student must not, in acquiring a scientific education, lose either the ability or the disposition to labor on a farm. If the farmers, then, are to be educated, they must be educated on the farm itself; and it is due to this large class of our population, that facilitates for improvement, second to none in the Territory, be afforded them.

It is believed that two hours labor per day on the farm or in the garden, besides serving to render him familiar with the use of implements and the principles of agriculture, is sufficient, also, to preserve habits of manual labor, and to foster a taste for agricultural pursuits.

Every student in the agricultural course, not exempt on account of physical disability, is therefore, required to labor two hours each week day, except Saturday, in those seasons of the year when labor can be furnished. At other seasons, an equal amount of time is required in laboratory or shop work, which being instructive is not paid for. Students will be paid at the end of each month for their uninformative work, at a rate depending upon their ability and fidelity, the maximum being 15 cents per hour. The work will be planned with reference to illustrating the instruction received in the classroom.

MECHANIC ARTS.

All students in the course of Mechanic Arts will be required to labor four hours per week in the shops. This work being instructive will not be paid for.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

A third feature of the work of the institution, is, the prosecution of experiments for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture. These arts are the creatures of experiment. Very few farmers possess facilities for carrying on experiments accurately and to definite results. From a lack of acquaintance with the laws of nature, experiments generally, unless guided by scientific men, are comparatively valueless for the determination of vexed questions of practice, and the establishment of general principles. Our chemical laboratory will enable us to enter upon a series of experiments to be prosecuted to a successful determination. The result of these experiments will be published in quarterly bulletins, and in the *annual report* of the *president* of the college.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

The professional part of the course will give the student an insight into the nature of the objects and forces with which he has to deal. Added to this, are the branches of study which help to make an intelligent and useful citizen; which cultivate his tastes, and enable him to give expression to his knowledge and opinions.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A. C. MAGRUDER, Professor.

The object of this department is to give practical and theoretical instruction in agriculture to students of all classes.

A short course in primary agricultural work is given in the Preparatory Department which includes a general survey of the elementary principles of the art. This work is made simple and plain and is of a nature to awaken interest which will assist the student to continue the work alone should he not be able to pursue the college course further. It also prepares him for the higher work in general agriculture which is taught five hours each week of the fall term of the Freshman year. The text used is Gulley's First Lessons in Agriculture. This is supplemented by lectures, which, with the text, comprise a study of the composition of matter; origin, formation, and composition of soils and plants; general drainage; preparation of soils for and the growing of standard crops; manures; crop rotation; value of farm crops as food and manure; and the care of machinery.

Six hours a week during the study of the foregoing is devoted to practical work that the student may become acquainted with the rudimentary operations of the farm.

The Sophomore work is divided into two parts. The first six weeks of the term is devoted to the study of dairy husbandry with special reference to the establishment of better methods in the home dairy.

The remaining six weeks of the term is taken up in the study of farm drainage; surface and sub-soil drains; hillside ditching; terracing; action of flowing water; irrigation, and the duty of water. During the spring term of this year the students are given six hours a week of practical work in the construction of drains and are taught the use of the level, leveling-rod, and drainage tools. To make the work as practical as possible each student is taught the construction of a level and rod with which he may lay off ditches on his farm thus obviating the expense of buying special leveling tools.

Senior year work embraces a study of farm economy; manures, natural and artificial; green manuring; composting, treatment of alkali soils, the work of the United States Department of Agriculture, and State Experiment Stations; and foreign farm practices and conveniences.

Theses are required of members of the Senior class on some agricultural topic

The farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of that under the management of the professor of Horticulture and offers unusual advantages to the agricultural students. Experiments with wheat, corn, oats, barley, grasses, clover, cowpeas, and other forage crops are carried on each year on the farm and the students have access to these at all times.

To broaden the mind of the student the higher classmen are taken on tours of inspection to the best farms of the Territory where a study is made of the crops, location of dwellings, barns, sheds, pastures, fields, and water supplies. This brings the student in contact with the most progressive farmers of the Territory and affords a good opportunity for the study of practical and scientific methods.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

FRANK A. WAUGH, Professor.

In horticulture two terms of class room work and two terms of outdoor work are required of all young men. Young women take the same course or a parallel one, except that for the present but one term of practicum will be required. As soon as proper facilities are provided more extensive work in plant propagation and culture will be given.

In the winter term of the Freshman year horticulture is first studied. In this class young men and young women take the same lessons. There being no available text book instruction is given by lectures supplemented by study of various horticultural works bearing on the special points considered. This term's work is designed to give the student a general knowledge of horticulture, its scope and its fundamental principles. A general view is taken of the several divisions. Pomology, including the consideration of large and small fruits, viticulture, forestry, landscape art, floriculture and vegetable gardening. Careful attention is then given to the botany of horticulture. This covers plant structure, functions of the various organs, botanic classifications of families, genera, species and varieties, with the horticultural varieties originating under cultivation. The student is now prepared to study understandingly plant propagation. On this subject Bailey's Nursery book is used as authority and the outline there given is followed in all essential features. Having be-

come acquainted with fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs, and with the methods of propagating them, the student considers their culture. As pertaining to this division, practical methods of combating insects and plant diseases are taken up, special attention being directed to the principles upon which practice depends. This part of the course is amplified and specialized as circumstances permit. It is the endeavor to make it thoroughly practical by reference to actual work in the College and Station grounds rather than an abstract study of printed text. Due attention is given to the public recognition of horticulture in national and state societies, in the United States Department of Agriculture and in horticultural magazines and to the leading commercial establishments for horticultural supplies.

In the Junior year, fall term, young men and young women take advanced horticulture separately. Young men in pomology study varieties of fruits, their origin and classification; in forestry, the native trees and shrubs of Oklahoma with such other varieties as are most useful; in landscape art, the general principles of the arrangement of trees and shrubs for specific effects, their planting and care; in vegetable culture the varieties of garden vegetables, field, garden and forcing-house culture. Young women study such parts of fruit and vegetable culture as seem best suited to their needs; but the chief object in view is to give them a systematic understanding of plant growth and cultivation by a thorough course in floriculture. With gardens and greenhouses at command this work can be made practical and effective.

During the fall term of the Junior year young men are required to take practicum in horticulture six hours a week. In this they handle the plants studied, familiarizing themselves with varieties, with the use of good

tools and with the proper methods of horticultural practice. This work is regarded as being the most valuable means of instruction to be found, and no pains is spared to make it at once practical and systematic by referring all practice to principles taught in the class room.

Practicum for the young men in the spring term of the Junior year uses the same means and has the same ends in view as the term's work just outlined. In this term, however, the more delicate operations are attempted and students are encouraged to plan and prosecute original work. During this term the young women take the same amount of practicum as young men. Plant propagation by seedage, cuttage and graftage is undertaken. Potting, watering and transplanting, and all other operations, of general practice are carried out with the same attention to system and to fundamental principles involved as in similar work for young men.

Special courses in horticulture in any of its branches are given to any regularly matriculated student on the approval of the faculty and under direction of the professor in charge.

MATHEMATICS.

E. F. CLARK, Professor.

Preparatory Department.

ARITHMETIC, RAY'S HIGHER—THREE TERMS' WORK.

Students making suitable proficiency in this branch will be entitled to admission into the Freshman class of the Collegiate course.

Collegiate Department.

FRESHMAN YEAR, ALGEBRA — WENTWORTH'S ELEMENTS.

Classes in algebra will be formed at the beginning of the fall term and continue throughout the year. Inequalities, Indeterminate Equations, Series and Logarithms will constitute the latter part of this course.

SOPHOMORE YEAR, GEOMETRY—WENTWORTH'S PLANE AND SOLID—THREE TERMS' WORK.

A great portion of the time allotted to this study will be devoted to applying its principles to undemonstrated propositions; the student is thus led to realize the applications and utility of the science, and an earnest endeavor is made to have the student become familiar with and comprehend the principles underlying the subject.

Junior and Senior.

There is no mathematical study provided for the fall and winter terms of the Junior year, but trigonometry will be taken up at the beginning of the spring term

and continued through the fall term of the Senior year.

Surveying.

The institution is provided with excellent transits and facilities for practical work in this line. Students will be taught to handle the instruments in the class room before doing field work, such as surveying, leveling, laying out curves, etc. This work will be taken in connection with trigonometry and will occupy the fall term of the Senior year.

The aim in all the branches taught is to secure full possession of the leading principles and methods, to exhibit practical applications, and to lead the student to form accurate and precise methods of thinking. Students desiring a more extended course than is stated in the catalogue, will receive direction in such original investigations as they may be prepared to pursue

ENGLISH AND LITERATURE.

W. W. HUTTO, PROFESSOR.

Though grammar is passed upon entrance, the first term of the Freshman year is given to a study of the sentence; its construction, contraction, expansion, transposition and transformation; also such practice in analysis and diagraming, as auxiliary to parsing, that the student gets a clear idea of the English sentence in all its parts. Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English is the text book used.

The winter term is given to composition. In this the student is required to review, by practice in writing, all work given above. The text book used is Waddy's Composition.

During the spring term English structure and analysis is pursued. In this is made a careful study of the history and origin of our language, its relation to other languages, and a study of the etymology of the Latin, Greek, and Anglo-Saxon derivatives in most constant use. Text book, Swinton's New Word Analysis.

Advanced work in rhetoric is required of the Junior class during the fall and winter terms, embracing the principles of clear explanation, convincing argument, the laws of mind and language as related to discourse and the outlines of careful criticism. Text book used, Hill's Rhetoric.

That the student may learn to appreciate our mother tongue, and at the same time acquaint himself with the productions containing some of the best thoughts in print, he is required to give the fall term of the Senior year to the study of English Literature.

In addition to the above, class Rhetoricals during the entire course, and original declamations to be delivered from the chapel rostrum during the Junior and Senior years, are required. This work brings the student into constant practice in writing and expressing his thoughts.

Students are encouraged and their efforts carefully directed in a careful use of the college library.

HISTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

W. W. HUTTO, Professor.

General history is taught in the Junior year. Not so much of a knowledge of history is expected to be gained in this single term's work as a knowledge of how to

study history. By assigning special topics to the students they are brought to the necessity of self-reliance in searching for facts, and better enabled to form their own conclusions from these facts. The work, as given in Swinton's Outlines of General History, is supplemented by lectures and readings on the progress of civilization and the science of history.

Constitutional Law is studied from Cooley, in conjunction with the leading features of the statutory laws and Organic Act of the Territory of Oklahoma. The object of this term's work, which comes in the Senior year, is to secure to the student a training, better fitting him for citizenship, by giving a thorough knowledge of the character of our government.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

W. W. HUTTO, Professor.

Military drill, as prescribed in Infantry Drill Regulations, is made compulsory during the first two terms of the course. It is optional during the rest of the course. The companies are officered from the cadets, appointments being made by the commandant and confirmed by the faculty. The necessity of maintaining this drill during the early part of the course cannot be too strongly emphasized. While it teaches obedience, promptness and discipline, it also gives an athletic exercise much needed to antagonize the indolence and indisposition always found to exist in a warm climate.

A course of twenty lectures is given during the spring term of the Freshman year. These are designed to show how the army and state militia are organized, and

how the former is equipped, supplied, and operated. Another course of forty-two lectures is given in the fall term of the Senior year. In these are given the standing armies of other nations and some of the minor operations of war.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

GEO. L. HOLTER, Professor.

During the Sophomore year the chemistry consists of recitations, lectures and practical laboratory work. In the fall term students receive instruction by lectures, supplemented by the use of Harris' lecture notes on the non-metals. Recitations, reviews and examinations are of frequent occurrence in order that the facts learned may be firmly fixed in the mind. During this term there are four hours practicum each week, at which time students actually perform in the laboratory experiments already considered in the class-room. Construction of apparatus and manipulation are carefully taught, and care, exactness, cleanliness and general good order must be strictly observed.

The metals are taken up in the winter term, and those which most frequently occur in the industrial pursuits are carefully examined. As in the previous term, the class-room work consists of lectures, recitations and examinations.

Students have free access to numerous books of reference, specially chosen for their work, and are assisted in making the best use of the library placed at their disposal. The practicum for the entire term, six hours per week, is qualitative analysis, and students are instructed in both wet and dry methods. The reactions

observed in the laboratory are carefully considered while the student is at work and also in the class-room, thus eliminating the element of a possible mechanical operation only. The necessity for thought, as well as action on the part of each student, is firmly insisted upon.

The work of the winter term has familiarized the student with the reactions generally met with in qualitative work. The knowledge and skill already acquired are employed in the spring term in detecting substances in mixed samples.

On account of the work to be done in other departments, only four hours each week are devoted to practicum in chemistry. While it is regretted that the time is so limited for this term's work, it is possible, by strict attention to duty, to accomplish considerable even in this short time. A given number of analyses must be made in order to cover the work allotted, and this number comes easily within the reach of the average college student. Failure to accomplish the required work counts the same as a failure in any other subject, and is dealt with accordingly.

During the fall and winter terms of the Junior year agricultural chemistry is taught with reference to plants, soils, fertilizers, waters and cattle foods. The practicum for these two terms is quantitative analysis. The first term is devoted to work involving general quantitative methods in order to give experience in the use of apparatus and methods employed. In the second term the student is given various farm products and cattle foods for analysis, in connection with which special instruction is given in economic cattle feeding.

The work as here outlined is not a complete course in chemistry, but one of the parts of a general course, and as such it is the policy of the department to make

it second to none in the college. The work accomplished must be work well done, and an analysis nearly right is an analysis not at all right. When a student is given a sample containing four elements, these four elements must be found, and only these; no more, no less.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

GEO. L. HOLTER, Professor.

This course is designed to furnish an elementary training in Physics and give the student some conception of the practical application of this subject in the numerous and rapidly increasing industries.

This subject is taught the spring term of the Freshman, fall term of the Sophomore and spring term of the Junior years.

At first considerable attention is paid to motion, force and energy. Matter is carefully considered and the different changes, both chemical and physical, specially noted.

When the student has acquired an intelligent conception of the elementary principles of the subject more advanced work is taken up.

Sound, light, heat, electricity and the fundamental principles of dynamics are carefully considered.

Want of laboratory space precludes, to a great extent, individual practical work on the part of the students.

While individual work is not possible, to any extent, great importance is attached to the practical work on the subject and the principles involved are demonstrated from time to time as the subject may demand.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

J. C. NEAL, Professor.

Entomology.

TEXT BOOKS.—PACKARD'S SERIES OF ENTOMOLOGIES.

No science is of more value to the farmer than practical entomology, since in most cases his success depends upon the extent to which his crops suffer from insect ravages.

Living as we do in the native haunts of some of the most destructive of insect pests, the Oklahoma farmer is peculiarly subject to losses, and therefore to him the science that teaches the history of his foes, and suggests relief will always be of the utmost interest. Anticipating this need of our people, entomology is taught from a practical standpoint, and students devote a reasonable part of their time to collecting and observing insects, with the study of the best methods of mitigating losses from this cause. Maps, charts and specimens are used with text books and lectures, and the student given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the noxious and beneficial insects of this region. A collection of insects is in course of preparation for use in lectures.

BOTANY.—TEXT BOOKS, GRAY'S SERIES.

Especial prominence has been given this science. During the year a herbarium of native plants was begun, and in the classroom fresh specimens have been freely used. The internal structure, physiology and all the changes from germination to decay are taught by lectures and recitations. Strict reference to the needs of the farmer in the lines of horticulture and agriculture is kept in view, and the practical uses of this study are exemplified on the college farm.

GEOLOGY.—TEXT BOOK, LECONTE.

This science is taught by lectures and recitations, with reference to the application of its principals in agriculture.

ZOOLOGY.—TEXT BOOK, NICHOLSON.

This science is taught by lectures and the use of such specimens as are procurable in the Territory.

Studies of life, and the phenomena of development in animals and plants claim the students' attention in this science, and the aim will be to make observers rather than mere book scientists.

METEOROLOGY.—TEXT. BOOK, AMERICAN WEATHER.

In addition to the general principles of this science, the special phenomena of this region will be studied, the use of the latest instruments for record and research exemplified, and the student will be given every opportunity to put theory into practice.

PSYCOLOGY AND ETHICS.

R. J. BARKER, Professor.

These studies are taught inductively, no theory or doctrine being urged for acceptance which is not based upon a philosophical induction. The student is taught to subject every statement of fact or principle to the test of his own experiences. A full and free discussion of opposing views is encouraged. Recent researches in physiological psychology receive special attention.

1. *Psychology five hours a week. Fall term (Senior.)*
2. *Ethics five hours a week. Winter term (Senior.)*

LOGIC.

R. J. BARKER, Professor.

The importance of this branch is too great to be overlooked. One hour a day during the spring term of the Senior year is devoted to it.

LOCATION.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is located at Stillwater, in Payne county, in the center of a fertile valley, well watered by Stillwater, Brushy and Boomer Creeks.

Adjoining the College grounds is the Oklahoma Experiment Station, where classes in the College can see theory combined with practice, and have abundant opportunity to follow the experiments made in all branches of agriculture and horticulture, as well as prosecute independent researches in agricultural science.

Arrangements are being made for board and lodging at reasonable rates.

The discipline will be strictly military, with a system of merits and demerits that will accurately grade the standing of each student.

No uniform will be required during this year.

For further information regarding the College, address the President, at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

R. J. BARKER,
President.



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